

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

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Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Iron County.
THOS. MABREY, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.
JNO. L. THOMAS, Judge 25th Circuit, Hillsboro.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron County.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Iron County.
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellevue, and J. G. CLARKSON, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron County.
FLETCHER, Sheriff, Iron County.
JAMES BURNETT, Collector, Iron County.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron County.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron County.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Iron County.
W. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron County.
J. GRANDHOUSE, Coroner, Iron County.
N. C. GRIFFITH, County School Commissioner for Iron County, Missouri, Iron County.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1870, K. of H., Iron County, regular meetings Wednesday evenings, Jan. 12th and 26th, Feb. 9th and 23d, March 9th and 23d, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th, and June 12th and 26th.
J. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron County.
SENIOR ORDER WEST LODGE, No. 153, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MORIAN LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON COUNTY ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Iron County, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE, No. 101, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.
PROXY LODGE, No. 380, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.

Churches.

MASS every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Catholic Church. Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron County.
BELL, Pastor.
Iron County, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.
SERVICES at the Baptist Church in Iron County on the second Sabbath in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Pastor, G. H. BISHOP.
EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held regularly hereafter in St. Paul's Church, Iron County, on the fourth Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M., and evening.

Arcadia College AND ACADEMY OF THE URSULINE SISTERS.

The system of education pursued in this institution is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.
Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being entirely avoided.

TERMS

For young ladies boarders will be for the present, per session of five months, \$75.00—payable in advance.
Terms for instruction in music, foreign languages, drawing, painting and ornamental handwork can be had by applying as below.

Attached to the convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a SELECT DAY SCHOOL in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted. A system of rewards and monthly examinations boget in the pupils a healthy emulation which stimulates study and produces surprising results.

Terms in the Day School will remain as formerly—One Dollar, Two Dollars, Four Dollars, or Five Dollars per month, according to the student pursued.
In the Day School boys 14 years of age and under will be received.
"Prospectuses," and other information, may be had by applying, in person or by letter, to MOTHER ROSE, Superior of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters, Arcadia Iron Co., Mo.

\$500 a week in your own town. Terms and \$500 a week. Address, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

(Graduate of the University of Louisville.)
H. offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Taper Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths. In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment specially successful. J. H. H. 11-12
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Only Outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

W. E. EDGAR, Attorney at Law,

Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

BERNARD ZWART, Attorney at Law,

Iron County, Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, taking depositions. Paying taxes in all counties of State and of Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts. Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

Various Matters.

Kenyon College, Ohio, has LL.D.'d Senator Sherman.
Mrs. Mark Hopkins is the wealthiest widow in America.
Eight more mills are to be built at Fall River, Mass., this year.
It will cost Long Branch this season about \$35,000 for music.
Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris are at the Grant cottage at Long Branch.
Gold and silver has been discovered in an artesian well near Selby, O.
Le Duc is a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Minnesota.
The New York Herald thinks that "a cat fight is nothing to a choir quarrel."

Sand charged with magnetic iron exists in immense quantities on the shores of Lake Huron.

A seaside exchange says the girls who bathe must kick out like little men and swim.

Gen. Boynton thinks Badeau would have been "a better historian if he had never been born."

Clara Louisa Kellogg will reach the United States in August, and King Kalakaua in October.

The Lewis College, at Northfield, Vt., has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Edison.

Elias Ellis, of New York, was the originator of "dollar stores." He recently died at the age of 70.

A daughter of Buffalo Bill has been awarded a medal for general improvement in an Omaha academy.

The Texas crop of watermelons will give every man, woman and child in the State twenty-one big red-cores.

The assertion is made that Salt Lake City contains the worst hoodlums, of both sexes, of any city in the world.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill allowing school teachers \$2.50 per day for attending institutes.

If 6,000 old maids should pile into Nebraska each and every one could find a husband to love, cherish and protect her.

This being an "off year" in politics, the politicians in several States are wrestling with the temperance problem.

Bill Nye says that "some men are born bilious, some achieve biliousness and some have biliousness thrust upon them."

A chap with fifty-six pounds of lead under his jacket took \$500 out of Dayton the other day. They bet on his weight.

Miss Kate Stephens has for three years filled the chair of Greek language and literature in the University of Kansas.

Philadelphia's poor people like the name of Smith, because a will with that name attached to it leaves \$27,000 to city charities.

A female undertaker thrives in Philadelphia. Gradually all professions and means of making a living are opening up to women.

Prof. Proctor says the world will last 50,000,000 years yet. The Hawkeye man is Yankee enough to bet with him that it won't last half as long.

A New Jersey widow could only earn six dollars per week at the wash tub, but as soon as she became a clairvoyant her income increased to sixty.

At Atlantic City the ladies have introduced the practice of carrying pugs and poodles in their laps. The sensible man says "it's a beastly sight."

Wellesley College has a microscopical society comprising about forty of the young ladies. It is three years old and has done some excellent work.

The Holly Works, of Lockport, N. Y., has contracted to furnish Binghamton with pumping engines that will lift 5,000,000 gallons every 24 hours.

There are 44,496 post-offices in the country—increased during the year, 1,486. During the year the President commissioned 10,441 Postmasters.

Dr. Beard says that people in a trance state are able—though rarely—to see with thoroughly bandaged eyes. The tests were made with playing cards.

Mary Anderson is one of the best horsewomen at Long Branch. She rides a pacer, and attracts the admiring attention of the fashionables who throng Ocean Avenue.

One of the punishments in the Massachusetts Reform School has been to place carpet tacks under the offender's heels, points upward, thus compelling him to stand on tiptoe or get punctured.

Civil Government.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

Under our Constitution there is but one Government, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The powers of this Government are put forth through two classes of agencies,—the General Government and the States. In the former all the States act together in all matters which equally concern all the States, and in regard to these matters sovereignty vests in the General Government.

In the State Governments each State acts by itself in all matters which belong to that State alone, and it possesses sovereignty and jurisdiction over all its private affairs.

For the sake of greater simplicity and efficiency, the powers vested in the General Government have been arranged in five great classes, each class having its representative in the President's Cabinet or Council.

There is the treaty power, which fixes our place and protects our rights in the family of nations, taking charge of our relations to foreign powers. This is represented by the Secretary of State.

Then comes the money power, managing the financial affairs, and represented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Then comes the war power, intended to maintain the authority and protect the rights of the nation in the last resort. This is represented jointly by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Then comes the postal power, regulating the correspondence of the nation at home and abroad, and represented by the Postmaster-General.

Next follows the internal administration power, having charge of the internal interests of the nation, which equally concern all the States, such as the care of our public lands, the custody of the Indians, and national provision for popular education. This is represented by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President in all matters of civil law, and there is in his office a Department of Military Justice, the Chief of which is the legal adviser of the President in military and maritime law.

All of these officers are directly agents or assistants of the President. They are appointed by him and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They report to him, or through him to Congress.

The power of the President to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not only includes these heads of Departments, but a long list of subordinates under every one of them.

The power of removal at the will of the President, is to-day the question of our politics.

From these facts it will appear that no State can make a treaty of any kind with either foreign power or a neighboring State. No State can make either war upon, or peace with, either a foreign power or a neighboring State.

No State has power to coin money, or to fix the value of foreign or domestic coins, or levy a tariff on importations. No State has power to establish a post-office, or fix mail routes, or print postage stamps, or govern the correspondence of its people in any way.

No State can control the Indians, or make war or peace with them; they are the wards of the nation. No State can control the public lands, unless ceded to the States, and no State can pervert from the support of education the sixteenth section.

The Constitutions of the various States are based upon and limited by the Constitution of the United States, so as to make the States the agents of the General Government.

In this capacity they have control of the following classes of subjects:

1st. The acquisition, enjoyment and transmission of all the real and personal property within the State.

2d. The creation of corporations and defining their boundaries and powers.

3d. Prescribing the qualifications of its public officers and the mode of their election.

4th. Organizing the militia for the defense of the State against domestic insurrection.

5th. Regulating the assessment and collection of taxes.

6th. Providing for the public instruction of the children in the State.

7th. The establishment and regulation of public highways, bridges and ferries.

8th. Providing for the support of the poor, and the employment of beggars and vagrants.

9th. Regulating the navigation of rivers within the State.

10th. Prescribing the manner of creating and annulling the marriage contract.

11th. Defining the effect of such contract on the property of the parties to it.

12th. Defining the mutual rights and duties of parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant.

13th. Providing for the protection of right and the prevention or punishment of wrong, by defining the different crimes and affixing punishment, and in order thereto.

14th. Establishing courts of justice.

And lastly: The State has the right to develop and encourage the industries of the people of the States in bringing out its resources.

It will thus appear that which the State exercises in a modified form some of the powers of the other Departments; its powers in the main are a vast and varied detail of the powers of the national Department of the Interior.

Thus it will be seen that whilst the General Government exercises five great classes of powers, the States hold fifteen, many of which have several sub-divisions, and back of both of these is a long list of powers reserved to the people, in the faithful exercise of which is found the strongest guarantee of our real liberty.

Celebration of the Fourth.

Ed. Register—Quite a number of people assembled on the morning of the Fourth at the springs on Mr. Middleton's farm, situated about three miles east of Annapolis, on the Fredericktown road, for the purpose of enjoying the day in the usual manner. The morning was lovely, and the day proved to be a pleasant one.

The forenoon passed off pleasantly, when the attention of the crowd was called to the reading of the Declaration of Independence about 11 o'clock; after which dinner was announced. Both young and old marched to the table, and as one common family, partook of its blessings. After dinner was over, the crowd moved to a beautiful shady place a short distance from the springs, where quite a number of the young men and rosy-cheeked girls passed off time with flying feet until 5 o'clock in the evening, when all parties started for their homes, trusting in a happy future.

"May the star-spangled banner in triumph yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

And may peace and prosperity still reign throughout our country, and the smiles of Heaven beam over a land so dearly bought with the blood of our fathers, is the prayer of the writer.

Mrs. J. C. C.

From Middlebrook.

MIDDLEBROOK, July 7th, 1881.

Ed. Register—Mr. D. O'Keefe, foreman at P. W. Schneider's granite quarry, has availed himself of the pleasure which many of us might be glad to enjoy—having gone East on a trip. The gentleman in question took charge of the quarry about six months ago, finding it in a very poor condition; but where knowledge and talent, backed by long experience, is brought to bear, no natural obstruction in the shape of stone can baffle any desired object. In Mr. O'Keefe we find both the experience and talent, and must congratulate Mr. Schneider upon his good fortune in procuring the services of one so eminently adapted to his wants. One great drawback to the Granite Quarry has always been the want of a thoroughly experienced quarryman, who has at last been obtained in the person of Mr. O'K.

A few days ago a stone weighing about twenty-seven hundred tons was successfully blasted at the quarry, under the direction of the above named foreman, without flaw or seam—the largest rock yet known to have been taken from any quarry in the United States in perfect condition.

In connection with the Granite Quarry we must not fail to state the relative interest which our little, but flourishing, town of Middlebrook feels toward the good citizens of that place.

It may not be out of place to mention our new depot, which is now under way, and there is every prospect of its early completion. While other towns have been favored with this much-desired addition of comfort and convenience in advance of us, we can the more appreciate the same, having waited long and anxiously.

We have the pleasure to announce correspondence from Mr. A. Moroff, whom many of your readers will recognize as an old friend and citizen, and who is now in Arizona and sends glowing accounts of that country. This gentleman paid us a visit some time ago, after having visited his native country, Switzerland, and other portions of the globe. He has many warm friends in Iron and adjacent counties, where he spent many years, and attracted much attention for his enterprise and energy. The respect and good wishes of his friends go with him.

We were favored last Sunday by a visit from Mr. Geo. Jones, of De Soto, now employed at that place as storekeeper of Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and formerly station agent at this place. We find him the same genial, fun-loving chap of old, and is always ready to cater to the wants of the travelling public and solid in his efforts to promote unanimity between the railroad and public interests.

We cannot overlook the fact that Christian Rugh and wife, from St. Louis, have been visiting friends in these parts, and adding much to the social amusements of the society in which they mingled. Christian is a jolly fellow, and, when asked, doesn't go back on the beverage of his ancestors, but takes it straight.

W. T.

The Undeveloped Resources of Southeast Missouri.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

Having spoken of plows and plowing, something may be said in regard to soils.

The writer has not yet found any place in Southeast Missouri where red clover will not grow, if the seed is sown. He has found it on the tops of the highest hills, on their sides, in the valleys, and on the gravelly beach of Black River, side by side with the cactus.

Where clover will grow there must be lime. All over the country, then, the soil has a good basis of lime, so that no one need fear any failure on the part of the soil to give a good return in the way of crops of all the grains and grasses of this latitude, if it is well cultivated.

The selection of your crop to be produced may be left to yourself, although it may be always well to get in clover as soon as possible, as it raises land in quality so rapidly. If it is objected that clover seed is costly, the answer is, not very.

Plow one-half an acre ten inches deep. Sow on it one-half a gallon of clover seed, and anything like a fair season that will give you two bushels of seed—enough to sow sixteen acres.

Start on a small scale and you can enlarge all you wish.

When you begin to grow clover, clover-hullers will come in.

If you plow your ground to the depth of five feet the roots of the clover will go to the bottom of it, and wherever they go they fill the clay soil with vegetable matter, and make a complete system of subsoil drainage.

Then let the farmer who wishes to bring out to the best advantage the agricultural resources of Southeast Missouri, or any other district of country having a deep, strong clay soil, carry clover seed in his right hand. The grains and other grasses will come after—especially the grains—in great abundance.

In regard to seed grain, something may be said in the way of suggestion. Since the general introduction of the threshing machines into the country, care is needed to avoid peddling weed seed and seeds of injurious plants.

When a crop of grain has been threshed there is usually a rush for the next season. Hasten slowly. If one man has furnished you with the seed of some weed which his neighbor has not yet obtained, time should be taken to thoroughly cleanse the machine and leave, if possible, every grain and seed of that man's crop on his premises. You have no right to carry any of it away, and your neighbor to whom you are going will thank you for leaving it. The writer has worked with threshing machines forty-five years, and knows how it is himself.

When the sprout end of a grain is struck by the threshing machine, the grain is splintered. It is not hurt in the straw as flour is concerned, but its vitality is destroyed. It will never sprout or grow. A long course of close observation has led to the conclusion that the portion so destroyed is about one-fourth of the grain. If, then, it is too much trouble to thresh out your seed with a fall, or tramp it out with horses or mules, sow one bushel and a peck where you expect one bushel to grow.

As the season is approaching for threshing and sowing, the writer deems these suggestions timely.

Do not rush around hunting special seed, unless you do not have any of that class of grain. Men will advertise some particular kind of seed—let us suppose of wheat—so many bushels to the acre, and a big price per bushel for the seed.

The writer recalls a case in point which came under his eye within a great deal less than five years ago.

One of the best young farmers in all this region having some good, clean seed on well plowed ground, as an unavoidable result reaped a large harvest of uncommonly fine wheat, which, he wished to sell to his neighbors for seed at one dollar per bushel, whilst his neighbors sold the same kind of wheat for eighty cents and paid him one dollar per bushel. It paid him for his additional skill, but those neighbors forgot the motto with which we set out:

"Get up, my little man, and be good to yourself."

Having stirred your ground thoroughly, if possible, ten or twelve inches deep, sow clean seed, harrow it well, and keep it well fenced, and the probability is that next year you will have good seed wheat to sell.

If it is asked what is the best kind of wheat, the answer is, that as distinguished from other kinds of grain, there is but one kind—all the modifications being the results of soil, climate, and cultivation.

Once of twice in a while there is a great noise over some new wheat; but forty years' experience and observation has left the Mediterranean master of the field. You can have it light or dark, according to your soil, and good or poor, according to your mode of cultivation; so that it is probably nearer being the original wheat than any other phase of that grain that we have.

In respect to rye the same things are true, only more so. Prepare your ground completely, and sow, if you please, the little black rye. Cut your grain when it is not quite fully ripe, and you will have the large white rye. But if you cannot get along with the little black kind, cultivate poorly, and let your grain become dead ripe before you cut, and you will always have the little black rye.

Of oats there are two phases, owing to soil and cultivation. There is the side or plume known in Pennsylvania as the glade oats, and the pine tree or upright oats. By sowing successive crops on soil that makes the straw strong and the heads light, you will secure pine tree oats. Low successive crops on soil abounding in lime, which will make the head heavy and the straw light and you can have plume or side oats, having from their very formation a jack-ass habit of lying down and refusing to get up.

In regard to manures, it is not advisable to use crude or rough manure, such as stable or compost, in immediate connection with the small grains. Plow late in the fall as deep as you can, rake the manure into the furrow, and cover it with the next furrow.

Without plowing the ground over the next spring, cultivate in corn. This will give you an excuse for killing at sight any weeds that may sprout from the manure, which may mature among small grain. The cultivation of the corn pulverizes the manure and mixes it completely with the soil, the juices of the manure will have deepened the soil, and the corn being a grass feeder will have appropriated the more crude elements of the manure.

If you follow these gross composts immediately with the small grains, you will have more straw and chaff, and your grain will be darker; but in other way you get a great deal more of corn than you would of wheat for the first crop, and you get a great deal more wheat at the second crop than you would at the first, because each kind of grain finds in abundance and in the most suitable condition those very elements of manure best suited to promote its growth.

Remember that the objective point in the cultivation of the small grains, is to secure the largest amount of grain. In regard to corn this is not so important, as corn fodder is good feed. Men drill and sow fodder exclusively for the fodder, but who ever sowed wheat exclusively for the straw? Manure must be followed by crops in such order as will be most profitable.

And remember that these articles are written primarily for a people cultivating a stiff clay soil with a strong basis of lime.

There will not be any call for talking, just now, in regard to more concentrated forms of manure, such as lime, bone dust, or guano, because the people do not have them generally, and because the first great call of our strong clay soil is for vegetable matter to make it lighter and more open. Heavy crops of clover rolled and plowed under, barnyard and stable manure, decayed leaves and mould taken from the low grounds—every farmer and gardener needs these, and every one can get them without much trouble.

It remains now to notice some of the enemies of the grains. All the various flies and bugs that injure crops have one feature in common—they spend a large portion of each year in the ground. It is also certain that they adapt themselves to the habits of a country; or, perhaps, it will be better to say that certain habits in a country are very favorable to their development. Deep and thorough fall plowing is not one of these habits. The subsoil plow is their mortal enemy, because it lets in the rain and the frost—kills them, and tears up their houses. Plowing deeply—say in June—the land you expect to sow in the fall, upsets their arrangements. In short, anything that raises the soil deeply and pulverizes it, and so bring forward crops strong in their growth and ripening early in the season, will injure them, and, if continued, will utterly destroy them. It is true that this will cause a good deal of work at the first, but it will lead to larger crops in smaller compass, and the article produced will command a higher price, because it will be better in quality—so that before long in order to gain better results you will not be required to work as hard as you do to-day. In proof of this the writer might state that he has in Iron County helped to thresh and clean up wheat that weighed sixty-four pounds to the measured bushel, being in every respect fully equal to the best which he ever saw produced in Washington county, Pa. He supposed there was some mistake in the measure; but having accurately measured the half bushel, he found it was strictly correct.

There were no bugs in that wheat, and no man need keep them long unless he likes them.

For SALE.—Fresh Milch Cows. Inquire at the Gleason Farm. 13 et